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"We demand tariff reform and we set our faces in the direction of free trade." "The Democrat who is not a free-trader

should go elsewhere." "The conflict between free trade and protection is frepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compremises and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter."

"The Democrat party, except in the person of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not upon the fence. It is a free-trade party or it

"There can be no cooked up platform and no compremise candidate." "The black flag is up. No quarter will be asked and no quarter given."-Extracts from Henry Watterson's letters and editorials in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

WE think the enemy is being stampeded.

As usual, the latest speech of the next President is the best.

WHAT's the matter with paying back the direct tax? That's all right.

ONE thing is certain. If our government bonds command a high premium, the Democratic party is not to blame for it.

IT is an ill wind that blows no good. The demoralization of the mail service is causing a great increase of business for express com-

CONGRESSMAN MILLS'S wild career in Indiana has been arrested by a peremptory summone to come to Texas and look after his fences. He is finding his level.

To all persons deprecrating the high price of government bonds the Democratic party can honestly say: "Never shake thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say I did it."

CHAIRMAN BRICE appeals to "the people of the United States" for contributions to the Democratic campaign fund. Can it be that the English orange has been sucked dry?

REPUBLICANS who now cherish any doubts of the outcome in November are few and far between. Those who do are either constitutionally despondent or verge on mugwump-

THE Sentinel enumerates Jay Gould among the supporters of General Harrison. Has the Sentinel not heard of Gould's and Norvin Green's checks to the Democratic corruption

HAS Colonel Matson or any of his friends vet informed bluff old General Sherman where the distinguished Colonel served? General Sherman did not happen to hear of Colonel Matson during the war.

WILL it be safe and prudent to have the United States Supreme Court under Democratic control within the next four years? That is one of the important considerations involved in this contest.

PEOPLE who did not know General Harri son, and had some doubts as to his capabilities, are now of the opinion that he could be safely left to elect himself with the speeches that are filling the country with admiration.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, will be in Indiana for two days, and probably make three speeches. The fact of dragging Hill from his own canvass shows the desperation of the Cleveland Democracy in this State. Cleveland begging Hill to save him is one of the epectacles of politics.

THE Brooklyn Eagle tries to soften prejudice against Governor Hill by explaining, in substance, that, though he vetoed the reform bill, he did it with reluctance and without ghoulish glee. This is of a piece with the assertion that Cleveland vetoes pension bills because he loves the soldier.

MR. ROGER QUACK MILLS tells a St. Louis interviewer that New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana will surely go Democratic, but admits that he has doubts about New York. When Mr. Mills made this dangerous admission did he chance to remember that without New York Mr. Cleveland cannot be elected?

PERHAPS Congressman Scott's determination to retire from Congress is the wisest thing he ever did. The President may miss him but the country will not. Scott is a very small pattern of a man. The only talent he possesses in the world is a talent for making money. As a statesman, he is a dismal fail-

OUR Washington dispatches state that the Pension Office is being systematically worked to make Democratic votes by granting pensions in doubtful cases heretofore rejected,

from Spencer county, this State, in which an application for a pension by a Democratic soldier having been rejected the applicant had become disaffected and was likely to vote the Republican ticket. The fact became known to Colonel Matson, who reported it to the Pension Office, and within a few days after the receipt of the communication denying the pension the applicant received another one granting it. The working of the scheme was so transparent that it became the talk of the town, and while the pensioner was mollified, others were disgusted.

WHO WILL BACK THE PERJURERS? The Democratic forgers, and perjurers, and liars are at their infamous work with renewed zeal and malice. This style of warfare seems to have passed into the regular methods of Democratic management. What new or ad ditional lies, and forgeries, and perjuries may be attempted during the further development of the canvass only the father of lies and his spawn, now in charge of the Democratic campaign, can tell. The present stories, and those still in the cess-pool of Democratic imagination and purpose, are not intended to affect public opinion here, where General Harrison is known and esteemed, but they are intended for foreign consumption, just as the Morey letter, in 1880, was intended to injure General Garfield. It is only for that reason the Journal refers to them, and we want to refer to them in a manner that cannot be misunderstood.

Sometime since the Journal issued a chal-

lenge, offering a reward of One Thousan 1 Dollars for satisfactory proof of any one of a series of eight or more calumnies that v then and are now in circulation, the principal of which was that during the strike of 1877 General Harrison had said that "one dollar a day and two meals were enough for any workingman," and that if he was Governor he would force the striking employes back to work at the point of the bayonet. The "onedollar-a-day" lie has finally been taken up by the Democratic managers in a document that is being secretly circulated under their auspices. Now, we want to get down to business. If any man of reputability, or any reputable organization, representing the Democratic party or managers, will place himself or itself behind these charges, the Journal is ready to join issue. If Mr. Thomas Taggart, or Mr. Charles L. Jewett, or Mr. Simon P. Sheerin, representing the county, State and national Democracy, respectively, will accept the challenge of the Journal, we are ready. A certified check for \$2,000 will be placed in the hands of either Hon. Joseph E. McDonald or Hon. Wm. H. English. The matter shall be submitted to Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Democratic judge of the Superior Court of this county, and under his direction, under the rules and procedure of his court, the proofs shall go to a jury of twelve Democratic freeholders of this county, to be agreed upon between the Journal and whoever will assume to father the charge. We want some responsibility about the matter. The charge is being circulated in the interest of the Democratic party, and by the aid and connivance of the Democratic managers. Let them come out from behind their hired tools and creatures, and face the public and the

The check will be placed in the hands of one of the gentlemen named to-day, and will remain in his possession until it is demonstrated that there is no reputable person authorized to represent the Democratic party that will father the charge; or if such person shall be found, until he shall be adjudged to have proven the truth of the allegations.

SELF-EVIDENT LIES.

The Indianapolis Sentinel knows it is lend

ing itself to the currency of a silly and in famous lie when it permits the dissemination through its columns of the statement that General Harrison said, during the strike of 1877, or at any other time, that "a dollar a day and two meals was enough for any workingman." We have good reason to believe that the managers of the Sentinel have expressed their utter disbelief in the arrant non sense, and the paper has been careful to say editorially that it never charged anything o the kind. Is it necessary to the hope of Democratic success for otherwise honorable men to so prostitute an honorable calling? The lies now in circulation about General Harrison are too patent to influence any but the most ignorant and narrow-minded, and we believe will return to plague the men and the party that are giving them circulation.

What General Harrison said in this city during the strike of 1877 was said in public, in the presence of Republicans and Democrats alike. His words, or the substance of them, were reported in Republican and Democratic newspapers at the time. Had he used any such language does any sensible man believe that it would not have been known then, and commented upon as it would have deserved Not a syllable of the kind can be found in the newspapers of that date. General Harrison ha been twice a candidate for United States Senator since that period. The canvasses were fierce and bitter. No such preposterous story was attempted to be circulated during either of those heated canvasses; but it has been reserved until 1888, when he is a presidential candidate, and prevented by the proprieties of his position from saying a word in his own defense, after eleven years of silence, for the vampires and harpies, the liars, perjurers and forgers, who always swarm in the feculence of Democratic depravity during a presidential campaign, to fill the air with their

fetid frauds. The same may be said respecting the Bloomington, Ill., story, that, in 1877, he violently and vilely attacked the Irish in a speech delivered in that city. It is entirely foreign to General Harrison's habit of thought and speech, and as a public man and candidate for public office presupposes him to be an arrant

newspapers would have been full of denunciation. But not a word can be found in the contemporaneous prints about such an incident, which is enough of itself to stamp falsity upon it now, after the lapse of eleven

We do not pretend to say that there may not be honest and well-meaning men who have made themselves believe what they have been made to think they remember. Any one who has had to do with men and the infirmities of humany testimony, knows how easy it is for some men to bring themselves, or to be brought, to almost any state of mind when their personal or partisan interests and prejudices are aroused. But all the evidences, all the presumptions, are against the possible truth of these stories, which are given currency now for campaign purposes only, by men who know them to be utterly false, but who are base enough to be willing to profit by the utterance of forgeries and the publication of slander and calumny. Fortunately, however, there is an ever-increasing proportion of reading, thinking and intelligent men in the country. The Democratic campaign is based upon what might have been possible ten or twenty years ago. It will be found that the American people have gone beyond the day when forgery, and fraud, and slander can be relied upon as useful agencies even in a political canyass.

THE DIRECT TAX.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Please state when the government levied a direct tax against the States. For what purpose? What amount? What States paid and what measures have ever been taken to have the government refund?

The direct tax was one of the financial measures adopted by the government at the an act of Congress passed Aug. 5, 1861. It was intended to raise about \$20,000,000 by a tax imposed not on individuals, but directly on the States. The tax was apportioned according to population. The law made it an annual tax, but no attempt was ever made to collect it for more than one year. The amount collected was about \$15,000,000, and this was mainly from the States that did not secede from the Union. After the war the enforcement of the tax against the States that went out of the Union was never urged. Most of the Northern States assumed their pro rata shares of the tax, and collected it from the people in their own tax levy. In some of the Southern States the tax was collected in whole or in part by an assessment on lands, but most of the Southern States never paid any portion of it. The following table, prepared by the Treasury, shows the amounts assessed against each State and the amount still due from those delinquent. Those not marked delinquent paid in full:

i	State or Territory.	Amount im-	Balance due United States.
ı	Dakama		\$511,028.30
ì	Alabama	\$529,313.33	
ı	Arkansas	261,886.00	77,803.82
ı	California	254,538,67	
ı	Colorado	22,905.33	715.37
ì	Connections		
ı	Connecticut	308,214.00	**********
ı	Dakota	3,241.33	**********
ŧ	Delaware	74,683.33	
ı	District of Columbia	49,437.33	
ŀ	Florida	77,522.67	33,992,86
ı	Carraia		
ì	Georgia	584,367.33	477,404.16
ł	Illinois	1,146,551.33	********
Į	Indiana	904,875.33	
İ	lowa	452,088.30	**********
ì	Kansas	71,743.33	
l	Kentucky	713,695.33	
ı	Tentucky		110 001 16
	Louisiana	385,886.67	117,371.55
ı	Maine	420,826.00	
ı	Maryland	436,823.33	
ł	Massachusetts	824,581.33	
ı	361-62	501,763 33	The state of the s
i	Michigan	301.763 33	******
	Minnesota	108,524.00	*********
ı	Mississippi	413.084.67	311,357.63
l	Missouri	761,127.33	The search of th
ı	Nebraska	19,312.00	180000
ı	Nevada	4,592.67	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
l	Nevaus	4,002.07	**********
ı	New Hampshire	218,406.67	
i	New Jersey	450,134.00	*********
ı	New Mexico	62,648.00	
ŀ	New York	2,603,918.67	
ì	North Carolina	576,194.67	190,000.22
ı	The second secon		
1	Ohio	1,567,089.33	**********
ı	Oregon	35,140.67	**********
ı	Pennsylvania	1,946,719.33	*********
ı	Rhode Island	116.963.67	
1	Tennessee	669,498.00	281,763.69
ı	Texas	355.106.67	225.098.61
ì		000,100.07	
ı	Utah	26,982.00	26,982.00
ı	Vermont	211,068.00	**********
J	Virginia	720,071.00	213,501.30
ı	West Virginia	208.479.65	-
ı	Washington	7,755.33	3.487.17
J	Washington	1,700.03	3.951.17
ı	Wisconsin	519,688.67	25.397.40
ı	South Caroling	363.570.67	**********

Some of the States had claims against the general government which were allowed as an offset. In South Carolina the government collected something more than the amount of its quota by a levy and sale of lands. A bill to refund the whole amount of this tax to the several States passed the Senate, but did no become a law.

HE IS A REPUBLICAN. General Harrison's nomination at Chicago was the free and voluntary expression of the Republican party, as represented by the dele gates there assembled. After a week's sitting and deliberation, the judgment of a large majority of the convention voluntarily turned to General Harrison as the strongest and most available man to be nominated. There was not a promise, or a bargain, nor the semblance of a promise or a bargain, made by or on his behalf. The same absolute freedom is still maintained, and will be maintained through out the campaign, until the question of his election is passed upon by the American people. There is only this to say now, as we said then: General Harrison is a Republican. If he is elected he will make a Republican administration, just as he has made a Republican candidate and canvass. No factions, or clans, or personalisms were recognized in his nomination, and none will be recognized in his administration, should he be called upon to constitute one. General Harrison is a Republican, a representative, honorable, tried, tested and unequivocal Republican. By this token he was nominated, by this token he will be elected, and by that token he will be guided in all his future duty.

MILLS, THE BOOR.

The New York Sun does not defend Roger Q. Mills in his ruffianly, loaferish manners as exemplified on the stump. That leading

Democratic newspapers says of him: "The other evening, in New Haven, Mr. Mills displayed himself in his true light, probably to the great disgust of many of his admirers. He had argued that it costs less in Rhode Island to make a yard of cotton cloth than it costs in England. This, in connection with the argument that free raw material could give our manufacturers command of the markets of the world, struck a gentleman present as strange. Cotton is free, so that the makers of cotton cloth have free raw material. Therefore, this gentleman politely asked Mr. Roger Q. Mills why the cotton manufacturers do not command the markets of the world. The chairman of the ways and means replied: 'Oh, go home and take a cold bath!' It was the only reply he had to make. He did not

cheaper in Rhode Island than in England without reducing wages. Mr. Mills had undertaken to deceive his audience, and did not know how to answer his uncomfortable catechiser. Therefore, he insulted him. That is his habit. He has the irritability which is always manifested by an ignorant man who spends many hours in trying to make up for the lack of youthful advantages by cramming late in life. Mr. Mills's motto seems to be: 'When ignorance is gross, 'tis wisdom to be rude.' At least that is his practice. His nature has broken out, and he is manifesting

This is the man the Democrats have imported to tell the intelligent people of Indiana how they shall vote.

THERE has never been a time in the history of this country when the postal service was as poor as it is at present, or so openly and shamelessly used for partisan purposes. It has reached a point where it is affecting business and becoming a disturbing factor in all the relations of life. Whatever may be said of the Republican party, no person can deny that it brought the postal service to the very highest degree of efficiency and made it absolutely reliable for all kinds of business. If there was any politics in the service it was never allowed to interfere with the interests of business or the rights of the people. Mail matter was delivered speedily, promptly and safely. Letters were not tampered with nor missent, and no partisanship or favoritism was shown in the handling and transmission of the mails. The departure from this rule and the present demoralization of the service is one of the most discreditable features of this Democratic administration, and one of the strongest possible arguments in favor of genuine civil-service reform.

THIS is what the Memphis Appeal, a good Democratic organ, said in August, and before beginning of the war, and was levied under | the word had gone out to deny that the Democratic party had ever dreamed of establishing

free trade: "We lay down concisely, and we trust clearly, the Democratic doctrine of free trade, which is as old as the birth of the party. The Democratic party was always known as the party that strictly construed the Constitution, and was, therefore, opposed to the levy or collection of a tax for any other purpose than the support of the government, and was equally as rigidly opposed to the appropriation of public moneys for any other purpose, its motive in its first and most notable campaign being 'free trade and sailors' rights.' The doubtful States have long been familiar with the fact that the Democratic party is the freetrade party, and they know that any attempt to reconciliate it to protection in any form, shape, character or degree would be an abandonment of principle that would, and of right ought to, cover it with obloquy and disgrace."

The Appeal will have to go and join Vest and the rest of Cleveland's Burchards.

THE New York Post says:

"Is the Nation benefited by requiring buyers of steel rails to pay \$32.50 to home manufacturers, instead of allowing them to buy from foreigners at \$22.50 per ton? We have no hesitation in saying that the Nation would be most benefited by allowing the buyer to save his \$10 per ton, even though he should buy the rails from a foreigner. The buyer is certainly an American, and if he saves \$10 the Nation, of which he is a part, is by so much richer."

That is the logic. Buy not only rails but everything else of pauper-producing Europe because you can get it cheaper, and thereby crush out all the manufacturing industries of the United States. The Post supports Cleveland because that is the legitimate result of his policy.

THEY are not for free trade. Oh, no. On the 5th of May, 1888, Congressman Bland, of Missouri, said:

"The sheep has got in the wrong company. They have tried to make him the key-stone of the protected arch. We propose to get him out—to remove the key-stone and let the arch take care of itself." Roger Q. Mills said:

"If to-day we could sweep away all restrictions from our commerce and make it free as the air, in one year our trade with foreign countries would amount to two billions instead of one, and in ten years we would have the largest commerce and the most prosperous people in the world."-Speech in the House of Representatives, April 24, 1878. page 2793, Congressional Record.

THE New York Sun, Democrat, says:

"The Sun is for the election of the regular Democratic ticket, whatever the economic principles of its candidates and their authorized lieutenants in Congress. But we are against any attempt at humbug, and candor compels us to say that when Mr. Mills points to his failure to cut the tariff down to the full extent he intended, as an argument that he is not for free trade, humbug is the term that

"Mr. Mills's policy will make this country a free-trade land within twenty years. Let him either tell the truth or leave the stump."

SITTING BULL says: "Soon we shall not have enough ground to stretch our teepees and rest our limbs. We shall have to pay taxes and be poor and ragged like the pale-

The untutored savage is wiser than many prominent statesmen. He knows that the

tariff is a tax .- Chicago Herald (Dem.) That's it. According to the Herald, the American people would be better as savages in Sitting Bull's condition than as they are under a protective tariff.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS says in Harper's Weekly:

"Should the President be persuaded publicly to approve the nomination, he will seriously imperil the chances of his election, to which the electoral vote of New York is indispensable.

We will wager a red apple that after Cleveland has publicly indorsed Hill, George William Curtis will go ahead and support him. Stick a pin there and see.

THE congressional plurality in Maine is 19.253. That is the "drift" in the old Pine tree State on maintaining the protective tariff system. The Republicans have thirtyone Senators to none for the Democrats, and 125 Representatives to twenty-six for the Democrats. Of ninety-nine county officerssheriffs, probate judges, county attorneys. etc .- the Republicans elected ninety-six and the Democrats three. The "drift" is quite healthy, thank you.

AN Albany adherent of Governor Hill is will win this fight by a big majority. The iberal element of this country is stronger than the church, and better politicians." member of Hill's staff said, some time ago, that the contest was between the churches and the saloons, the Governor, of course, representing the latter. With these two definipromising an increase to invalid pensioners, etc. An instance is reported to the Journal speech, as is now reported, the Democratic premises were wrong. Cotton cannot be made to make. He did not know York laid before the know why, because he did not know that his people, there can be little doubt as to the re-

sult, and the result will be such the Democracy will not again be willing to measure itself against decency for a long period.

GENERAL HARRISON addressed his Saturday speech to a company of Chicago drummers. He made an elaborate argument designed to show how England was pining for free trade with America. General Harrison is free to talk about the moon, or sunsets, or the day of judgment; but still, we submit, would it not be just as well for him to clip his wings and drop down to the question at issuel -Springfield Republican.

How the Democratic papers do wish he would talk about the moon or the sunsets; but he won't. As he says of himself, he is stubborn man, and, perhaps, for that reason persists in talking about the very things that the Democracy doesn't like.

GENERAL HARRISON touched upon the surplus question vesterday in a way that went as direct to the hearts of his hearers as did the direct tax to the tax-payer when it was levied. Why should not Indiana have the million dollars that belong to the State? It would have, but for the opposition of the Democratic party, which wanted to nurse the surplus in order to attack the "infamous protective system." as Senator Vest calls it.

HUGHES, the annex Democratic candidate for Governor, said to a citizen of Hendricks county that he would as lief associate with horse-thieves as with Republicans. Yet selfrespecting Republicans are asked to vote for such a common billingsgate slanderer; and some, a very few, who have hitherto been respectable Republicans, are going about asking people to vote for such a libeler.

GENERAL SHERMAN heard of General Hovey, and recommended him for promotion to major-general, a promotion conferred upon him for distinguished services by Abraham Lincoln. General Sherman did not happen to hear of Colonel Matson during the war. The Colonel, or some friend, should send the General a copy of Matson's war record.

RELIABLE advices are to the effect that "the people of the United States" are not responding with any great degree of alacrity to the national Democratic committee's piteous appeal for contributions to the campaign fund. The people have a better use for their money than to aid in buying votes for Grover Cleveland.

THE gentlemen who are so handy in criticising the proposition to buy bonds with the accu mulated surplus, and thus stop interest to the government, are respectfully referred to the following article from the New York Sun: "TREASURY MISMANAGEMENT.

"Secretary Fairchild has raised his limit for the purchase of United States 4 per cent. bonds to 130, and at that figure has just bought \$6,-340,350 of them.

"In January last the Secretary could have purchased these bonds at from 125 to 126. In the same month of January he deposited with certain favored national banks \$30,000,000 and upward of public money free of interest, with which he could have bought \$24,000,000 of bonds. Adding to the 130 he is now paying for them the 2 per cent. interest paid since January brings their cost to the government up to 132, as against, say, 126, which the cost would have been if he had bought them in January.

"Here is a dead loss to the national treasury of 6 per cent. on \$24,000,000, or \$1,440,000, and a corresponding profit to the banks which bought the bonds and pledged them to the treasury. This might have been avoided, and could have been avoided by the exercise of a little common sense. What says the President?"

SAYS General Sherman, in his latest letter: "My belief is that at the end of the Vicksburg campaign Generals A. P. Hovey and P. L. Os terhaus stood prominent as generals of brigade, and fully merited promotion to the next higher grade; that it was unfortunate that this promotion was delayed till the year after; and that now, after nearly a quarter of a century, for po-litical purposes, this old matter should be raked up out of the cinders of the past is unkind, ungenerous and unfair.

"Since 1864 General Hovey has filled military civil and social stations with honor and credit to himself and his country. He is an accomplished gentleman, of polished and refined manners, and will fulfill any trust confided to him, honestly and truly. Were I a citizen of Indiana I should not hesitate to vote for him as Governor, because at the crisis of our national existence he was true and faithful, did the best he knew how. and though he may have fallen short of the expectations of military professionals, having but one object in view-success-he in heart, in head and body did what he thought right."

And the bluff old General never heard of Col. Matson. Why don't somebody send the General Matson's war record!

It may be of interest to show the origin of the reported remark of Mr. Cleveland, that " believe in free trade as I believed in the Prot estant religion." The editor of the Tariff League Bulletin, of New York, investigated the report, and said, before the President's recent "President Cleveland made that remark, in

those exact words, in a conversation with an ex-Attorney-general of Pennsylvanis, who repeated them to Colonel McClure, of the Philadel phia Times (Democrat). Colonel McClure re peated it to a gentleman of prominence and veracity, and finally the President's expression became public. It has never been disputed, either by the President or those who repeated it. There is no doubt whatever of its authenticity. President Cleveland publicly denies that he used the words, but he did not deny the belief

A CHICAGO paper trying to find vent for its adulation of Chief-justice Melville W. Fuller, says: "Next to the President, who is inaccess ible to the Washington lion-hunter, Chief-justice Fuller will be the brightest light in the social firmament" The value of a judgment which classes the present occupant of the White House as an ornament of society may well be ques-To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What post of the G. A. R. does Gen. Benjamin Harrison belong to. HILLSBORO, Ind. To George H. Thomas Post. No. 17. this city.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

A GREAT many good people are getting tired

ot being in the third party. On that broad question [free trade] Mr. Cleve land's candidature naturally and necessarily carries English sympathy. - London Globe. THE Cleveland Leader has a banner:

TO VICTORY ONE million copies of Nathaniel McKay's

article on labor in Europe has been ordered by the Republican national committee, and will be ready for distribution this week. FREE-TRADERS are using the same arguments now that free-traders used in 1810, when the

free-trade ticket was buried out of sight. the good work go on .- Detroit Tribune. THE Detroit Tribune gives the names eighteen veteran soldiers employed in the mail service in Michigan who have been discharged by this administration. They were experienced

and faithful men. WHEN Cleveland sends \$10 to the flood sufferers, and \$20 to a burned-out town, and \$10 .-000 to his campaign committee, he appears to know where there is the most desperate need of

aid .- Albany Journal. B. F. HACKMAN, a life-long Democrat employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington, refused to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund, and published a card in the Washington Post which concluded: "As a

surrounded by the impure or galvanized ones." The next day he received from the foreman the following note: "I am instructed by the Public Printer to inform you that your services will

not be required in this office. SECRETARY BAYARD is the only member of the Cabinetithat has not contributed to Cleveland's campaign fund. Bayard always was a careful man, and one that never put his money on the bob-tailed horse when he knew that the animal had been ham-strung.-Los Angeles

MR. J. J. SULLIVAN, a laboring man himself, and president of the Iowa Miners' Association. has come out for Harrison because he can't stand Cleveland's free-trade policy. He believes that it would work great disaster to the workingmen, and he tells plainly, in a letter to the Iowa State Register, why, in his judgment, they all ought to vote for protection.

A WRITER in the Boston Traveler recalls Na poleon's indorsement of protection to home industries, and [says: "On the 31st of October. 1801, the celebrated peace of Amiens was ratified in London. When the news reached Paris there was wild rejoicing. Napoleon, with his fellow-consul, were at Malmaison. The two consuls fell on each other's neck and wept for jey. "Now," said they, "that we have a treaty of peace with England, we must make a treaty of commerce." "Not so fast." said the First Consul; "the political peace is made, let us enjoy it, but at no price will I sacrifice French industry. I remember the miseries of 1786."

Every prominent labor representative in Pittaburg is working for Harrison. Their reason is that they are satisfied, with the tariff as it is. Enoch Davis, a guide roller, owns a row of brick houses in one of which he lives; H. A. Loughran, another roller, has accumulated \$10,000; Joseph Webber, who once worked for 16 cents a day in England, is worth \$16,000; W. H. Cready pointed to a piano in his house and said he was spending as much money on his daughter's education as an English mechanic earns. Joseph Dashback, who works as a roller by the day, is also a member of a big furniture firm in Pittsburg. These men are able to show substantial reasons for leaving the Democratic party and standing by protection.

Getting Acquainted with Harrison

Minneapolis Journal. General Harrison has grown a foot in the estimation of all thinking men since be was nominated. It was a painful and depressing fact that his nomination excited no such show of enthusiasm as it ought to have produced outde of his own town, but the country thinks better of him now because it has had a chance to find him out. He has risen to the occasion. His off-hand speeches to all sorts of people from all parts of the country, representing interests and ideas of every kind, have never been surpassed by any man speaking under similar cir-cumstances-not even by General Garfield. The demands of the hour have brought out capabilities and resources which have never

supposed to possess in such large measure. Hill Wants a "Recommend."

been developed before, and which he was not

New York Special.

A little war is brewing at Democratic national headquarters. It is said that Governor Hill is trying to force Messrs. Brice, Barnum and the committeemen to urge President Cleveland to write a letter indorsing him, similar to the one he wrote for Colonel Fellows last year. Colonel Brice and the political Buddhist, Barnum, are in a quandary and somewhat rattled, so it is re-ported, over the situation. A majority of Democrats, when questioned on the subject, say it is not necessary for President Cleveland to write Governor Hill a letter, because he does not need any indorsement. It is well known, though, that Governor Hill is quite uneasy and thinks an indersement means many more votes. He does not like the way ex-Senator Warner Miller is gaining ground in the State and is not so sanguine as he was two weeks ago.

Cleveland's \$10,000 Check.

All doubt has been removed, if any has recently existed, that the President contributed \$10,000 to the campaign fund, by the check being presented for payment. The check was drawn on one of Riggs & Co.'s regular checkblanks, to the order of Charles J. Canda. It did not specify that Mr. Canda was treasurer of the national Democratic committee, but simply used the name of "Charles J. Canda." The \$10. 000 was both written out in words and put in figures. The check was presented to Rigge & Co. for payment, last week. It had passed through the Western National Bank of New York, of which Courad N. Jordan, formerly. United States Treasurer, is president, and with which Charles J. Canda is now connected.

The Navy-Yard Filling Up.

The laws relating to the navy provide that there shall be no increase in the working force at any pavy-yard within sixty days before a presidential or congressional election, unless the Secretary deems such an increase absolutely necessary, and publishes a certificate to that effect. It is now less than sixty days before an election, and yet there were 133 more workmen on the rolls of the Brooklyn navv-yard on Friday last than there were on Thursday. If Mr. Whitney has issued any "certificate" that those extra men were absolutely needed no one has seen it. Is war with Costa Rica the emergency which demands their services?

The Use of Conkling's Name.

For ourselves we are obliged to confess that in a long experience we have encountered nothing quite so ghoulish as this concerted attempt to make political capital for President Cleveland by reviving the supposed personal animosities of a man who is dead, and can no longer defend himself. Mr. Copkling was a man of intense feelings; and he resented indignities with a noble scorn. He encountered contumely in his lifetime; but nothing was ever done or said regarding him. alive, that he would have so resented and repudiated as this attempt to use his name as the talisman of treachery to the Republican party.

Great Economist Knocked Out.

Mr. James Langdon Churtis, of this town, accepts the American party's nomination for President in a beautiful and politically economical letter of about 2,175 words, of which we quote six: "All wealth comes from the soil.

How about codfish? The lowa Greenbacker.

Iowa State Register.

It has just been discovered that General

Weaver, when a boy of sixteen years old, was once required by his father to ride a horse and carry a mail-bag over a route of which his father was the official carrier. That is said to be the nearest approach to manual labor that the General has ever had. Therefore he calls himself the champion of the workingman and poses in Washington as one of the hard-handed toilers. Wants Particulars. Philadelphia Press.

Cleveland put in a moral Sunday" at Commo-

Here is the New York World solemnly an-

nonneing in Monday's paper that "President

dore Singerly's country place. Great guns! Doesn't be put in a moral Sunday every week. or is it such an unusual occurrence that it must be talked about? Go no. dear World, and tell us all about it! And Always Will. Springfield Republican. Apps Dickinson is on the stump in Indiana

for the Republicans, and the politicians are said

to complain because her audiences are so largely

composed of women. The objection is not well taken. Women are very much interested in this campaign on both sides, and they always did have a good deal of influence with men.

Not Built That Way. Evening Wisconsin. Anna Dickinson gets \$200 per night for the speeches delivered by her under the auspices of the Republican national committee. The Democratic national committee is anxious to pay her \$500 per night for keeping still; but Anna can't be kept still by any body of men ever got to-

gether. She isn't built that way.

It Doubtless Will. Congress will doubtless go with the presidency this year. The election of Harrison will carry with it enough close districts to give the Republicans control of the House of Representatives for the first time since the Congress which was elected with Garfield and Arthur, eight years

Superfluous Information.

Nebraska State Journal. The item to the effect that Amelie Rives Chanler is an eccentric young woman, which is now being published everywhere, is entirely superfluous. A woman who could write "The Quick or the Dead" and not be eccentric would be such a corker as the world does not now contain.

Here's Cheek.

Atlanta Constitution.

Prohibitionists will best serve the cause they are devoted to by fighting its battles within the